

Manchipman & Co

THE NEW-BRUNSWICK

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The Gazette.

By His Excellency Major-General GEORGE STRACEY SMYTH, Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of New-Brunswick, &c &c &c.

G. S. SMYTH A Proclamation.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued to Wednesday the fourth of this instant September: I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby prorogued to the first Wednesday in December next ensuing.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the third day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, and in the third year of His Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command, WM. F. ODELL.

BY AUTHORITY.

City of Saint John, 19th August, 1822.

WHEREAS His Excellency The Lieut. Governor hath received, by the July Packet, from England, the following Acts, passed by the Imperial Parliament, viz:--

"An Act to regulate the Trade between His Majesty's Possessions in America and the West-Indies; and other Places in America and the West-Indies."--Also,

"An Act to regulate the Trade between His Majesty's Possessions in America, and the West-Indies, and other Parts of the World."

Which said Acts are to go into operation immediately: All Persons concerned therefore are desired to take Notice and govern themselves accordingly.

By His Excellency's Command, GEORGE SHORE.

Province of New-Brunswick.

THOMAS WYER, Esq. one of the Justices of the Common Pleas of the County of Charlotte, to all whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that upon the application of Elisha Andrews, of the Parish of Saint Andrews in the County of Charlotte, Esq. to me duly made, I have directed all the Estate as well real as personal within the Province of New Brunswick, of James Turnbull, Blacksmith, late of Saint Andrews in the said County, which said James Turnbull is departed from the said Province, and hath not resided within the same, for the term of three month next preceding the aforesaid application of the said Elisha Andrews, to be seized and attached, and that unless the said James Turnbull doth return and discharge his said debts within three months from the publication hereof, all the Estate as well real as personal of the said James Turnbull within the Province aforesaid, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the Creditors of the said James Turnbull.

Dated at Saint Andrews, this 24th day of May, 1822.

THOMAS WYER, J. C. P.

NOTICE.

Secretary's Office, 29th June, 1822.

WARRANTS on the Province Treasury will in future, when they are signed by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, be lodged at the Treasurer's Office in Saint John.

By the Hon. WARD CHIPMAN, one of the Justices of His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature for the Province of New-Brunswick.

To all to whom it may concern, Greeting: WHEREAS it having been sufficiently attested before me, on the part of Joshua Hughson, of the City of Saint John, Merchant, that William Dougall, late of the City of Saint John, Mariner, is justly indebted to the said Joshua Hughson, in the sum of five hundred and ten pounds, over and above all discounts, and also proved to my satisfaction that the said William Dougall, departed

from the Province after the said debt was contracted, and has not resided within the Province for the term of six months preceding this date: Pursuant to the Act of the General Assembly in such case made and provided, I have directed all the Estate as well real as personal within this Province, of the said William Dougall, to be seized and attached, and that unless the said William Dougall, do return and discharge the said debt or debts within six months from the publication hereof, all the Estate as well real as personal of the said William Dougall, within this Province, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the Creditors of the said William Dougall.

Dated this twenty-first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two.

WARD CHIPMAN.

FROM ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PAPERS.

The Hero, steam-yacht reached Margate from London in six hours and a half on Saturday last, being at the rate of 14 miles an hour.

The following curious memorandum was made some years ago.

In the year 1788, the undermentioned Sovereigns were reigning, viz:

Louis XIV. of France, deposed and publicly murdered.

Charles IV. of Spain deposed.

Maria, of Portugal, expatriated.

Joseph II. of Germany, died supposed by poison.

Catherine, of Russia, died suddenly, and her Son and Successor Paul, assassinated.

Gustavus III. of Sweden, assassinated at a masquerade.

Ferdinand IV. of Naples, deprived of his dominions.

Emanuel IV. of Sardinia, abdicated.

Pope Pius VI. of the Ecclesiastical States, died after being deprived of his temporalities.

Selim II. of the Ottoman Empire, deposed and poisoned.

Christian VII. of Denmark, died inca-pacitated from reigning some years previous to his decease.

William V. of Holland, deposed.

Frederick III. of Prussia, a natural death.

George III. of Great Britain, still reigning.

From the above statement the account will stand thus:--

One murdered. | One assassinated.
Four deposed. | One abdicated.
One expatriated. | One died lunatic.
Two Poisoned. | One natural death.
One sudden death. | One the still reigning Monarch, George the Third.

TURKEY IN EUROPE.

The following is given as an estimate of the population of Turkey in Europe.

Table with 2 columns: Nationality and Population. Includes Turks (1,200,000), Hebrews and Armenians (900,000), Greek Christians (7,000,000), Bulgarian Christians (2,000,000), Albanians (600,000), Total (11,700,000).

PRINTING FOR PARLIAMENT.--The expenditure for printing for the two Houses of Parliament, for the year ending in January, last, was £189,760. The charges stationary, we have not been able to ascertain, but it must be proportionably great, and it perhaps would not be too much to estimate the business of Parliament as costing the country £300,000 annually.--LON. PAPER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.

A FACT.--A gentleman purchased an estate by selling another, paid 50,000 dollars on the first purchase, and gave notes and securities for the balance. After paying more money, the estate reverted to the original seller, for the balance due. This was in Washington county, in this District.

In Rockville, at Montgomery court house, an estate of 309 acres sold the other

day for 605 dl. which the owner had purchased at 20 dollars, per acre, and on which he had expended 1400 in improvement. The original debt, on which judgments and execution had been obtained against the owner, did not exceed three hundred dollars. Thus the owner paid and expended 4580 dollars, and received at Sheriff's sale, 605.

WAR BETWEEN RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

An officer of high rank in the British Navy, then in the service of Russia, advised the Empress Catherine II. to have Crim Tartary ceded to her at a peace. He also proposed to her Imperial Majesty to form a Naval arsenal at Cherson, to build there a certain number of ships of the line and frigates, with a flotilla, to give the Russians the entire command of the Black Sea. This British officer recommended the immediate formation of a Colony in that country, which was to have every encouragement to cultivate the soil. When provisions were here raised in abundance, should a war break out with the Turks, a Russian army could be supplied from thence, or, if the army proceeded coastways, the Russian squadron with provisions by means of the flotilla, could supply the army from time to time with every thing requisite for continuing its march to Constantinople. This advice was strictly followed. It was difficult, in the war of 1771, to supply a Russian army with provisions, because General Romanzow, who then commanded the Russian army against the Turks, subsisted his army at one thousand miles distant from his depot of provisions, and was left at one time with only 16,000 infantry, within a few miles of the well fortified Turkish camp, mounted with cannon, and an army of three hundred thousand Turks to defend it. The rest of the Russian army were bringing up the convoys of provisions. None arriving, and the provisions of General Romanzow being reduced to two days, he advanced to the Turkish camp with 16,000 men in three squares, all the light troops being placed in the waggons in the centre of each square. The Turkish cavalry swore to support the infantry, and the Turkish infantry swore to support the cavalry, and in opposition to the remonstrances of the French Engineers, the Turkish army marched out of their camp and attacked the Russians. During the battle the third square of Russians marched round, and got into the Turkish camp, then advanced near the scene of combat, where they threw up an entrenchment, which occupied a space capable of containing the 16,000 Russians. When this work was finished, these Russians fired upon the rear of the Turks, who were unable to break the two squares under General Romanzow, and suffered a loss of men from the light troops stationed in the waggons. The Turks fled, and all the Russians entered the part of the camp entrenched for them, where they remained quiet. The Turks returned to their camp, and began plundering it. Then the Turkish cavalry accused the infantry of cowardice, and a second battle ensued between these. Then a third battle of individual against individual for the plunder, and when nearly ended, the Russians dashed out and gave a finishing blow to the Turks, who instantly fled from every part of their camp. General Romanzow told an English General, a volunteer, that the Russians did not kill above two thousand Turks but that thirty five thousand Turks fell by each other's sabres in the camp--the tents of which, with the cannon and provisions, became the booty of the Russians. When a Turkish army is defeated, every man runs to his own home--and many months elapse before another army can be assembled. The English embassy which accompanied the Grand Vizier and his army through Asia Minor to Egypt, mention the danger of the plague in a Turkish camp.

This scourge is the greatest evil a Russian army is exposed to. At this time the Russian armies are not only well disciplined, but also more numerous than the Turkish armies. Knowledge is progressive every where but in Turkey--so that the Russian army has attained all the improvements of the most modern art of war, whilst the Turkish army has reaped no benefit whatsoever from them. If Austria joins Russia, and every delay is avoided, one campaign will give those powers Constantinople and the rest of Turkey in Europe. Two or three battles will be fought, if a fierce desultory attack, and an immediate flight, can be called one. If a Turkish force should take possession of any town, the chances are, that the want of provisions would compel a surrender, by the blockade of a few days. Self defence, and personal security, will afterwards drive the Turks out of Asia Minor. It is probable that the greater part of the Turks will turn Christians, as the greater part of the Asiatic and African Greeks did Mahometans, when conquered by the Arabians and the Turks. The Island of Lemnos is of importance, if possessed by a naval power--it has two good harbours for ships of the line. Five thousand men to garrison the Island, aided by a strong squadron, will bid defiance to the whole force of Turkey, and starve Constantinople at any time into terms.

FROM NEWFOUNDLAND PAPERS.

LONDON, JULY 29.

(From the Times.)

We have received by the ordinary conveyance French papers of Thursday, and by express, those of Friday. The latter contain accounts from Madrid to the 16th instant, which we have perused in more ample detail, and extracted at greater length in the Spanish papers; and the former contain only domestic intelligence of no importance beyond the proceedings of the Chamber of Deputies. In that assembly, on Wednesday, the situation of the Peninsula, which at present interests all politicians, became the subject of a discussion on the resolution for defraying the charges of the Foreign Ministry. M. de Bonald denied that the French Government had interfered in the internal affairs of Spain. General Foy, in an eloquent speech, often interrupted by plaudits on the one side and murmurs on the other, maintained the contrary, and called upon the Ministry to beware, lest their conduct in that kingdom should produce the same effect as the manifesto of the Duke of Brunswick in France. The lot of the southern nations of Europe, he maintained, would have been very different, had France, the reigning family of which was allied to those of Spain and Naples, frankly and nobly placed itself at the head of a confederation of constitutional states. It was the duty of constitutional France to prove to other nations that a representative government, faithfully carried into effect, was the form best adapted to reconcile the dignity of the Prince with the liberty of the people. Instead of this, the Ministry of France had opposed the rise of freedom, and endeavoured to create confusion on the other side of the Pyrenees. "He would not," he said, "speak of the 7th of July--he would not speak of the sending of chests of money, or cases of furs, to the north of Spain--he would not call attention to the coincidence which existed between the revolt at Madrid and the appearance of Quesada's bands on the frontiers. Other facts would furnish him with a proof that the Ministers of France were responsible for the blood which had been shed in the capital and on the frontiers of Spain. Under the false and ridiculous pretext of a cordon sanitaire they have assembled a real army. If the yellow fever had been the cause of this movement, would the precautions have been multiplied exactly eight months after the fever had cea-